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SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1773.

BOSTON, APRIL 5.

A LETTER *from a Gentleman to his Friend.*

SIR,

A PROROGATION having precluded the General Court from replying to his Excellency's laſt ſpeech, the following ſtrictures upon it are ſubmitted to your candid conſideration. Had I no reſpect for his Excellency's perſonal good qualities, common decency would hinder my giving into ſuch abuſive language you ſo juſtly condemn; and let it be remembered that I mean not to aſſert, when expreſſing the conſequences naturally flowing from his Excellency's principles, that they are either approved, or even admitted by his Excellency. Honeſt men of real abilities ſhall often maintain tenets, while they deny and abhor the inferences fairly drawn from them by others; and therefore it would be unjuſt to charge them with countenancing *deſignedly* the evils to which ſuch tenets lead. The badneſs of the *principles* may be argued from the bad concluſions ariſing out of them, but not in all inſtances the badneſs of the *aſſerter*. Thus far by way of premiſe.

The general tendency of the ſpeech is to ſhew that the authority of Government is abſolute and unlimited, that the Britiſh government comprehends within its bounds all the dominions belonging to Great-Britain, that the Britiſh legiſlative is the ſupreme authority of government, and that there is no other power within that government which can have a *right* to withſtand or controul the ſupreme authority in any of its proceedings. Theſe are the principles of his Excellency's ſpeech, when ſtript of its incumbrances. I ſhall not go into an orderly diſcuſſion of them, but ſhall remark on various paragraphs of the ſpeech as they occur therein.

We are to *ſuppoſe* that, in the preceding ones, his Excellency *intended not a more abſolute power in Parliament than what is founded in the nature of government*; but is there, or is there not, *a more abſolute power?* If ſo, then ſuch power is not *unlimited*; and if *not* ſo, there is no call to ſoften matters by a ſeeming limitation, in words that, grammatically underſtood, neceſſarily imply that idea; for where there is *more* remaining, we are not got to the *utmoſt*. That there are bounds to the right of Parliament, and ſo to the moral conſtitutional power of it, preventing its being ſtrictly *abſolute* and *unlimited*, appears from what his Excellency allows, "that in a ſtate of ſociety (out of which government reſults) we gave *part* (only) of our natural liberty;" and therefore have a *part* reſerved, with which government has no *right* to interfere.

Be it allowed that there can be no objects in a government but what are cognizable by it, underſtanding by *cognizable* liable, for an aſſigned reaſon to examination or conſideration; but not ſo ſhould *cognizable* intend liable, in equity, to any kind of alteration at the *option* of government. Thus the putting to death an innocent perſon, upon the plea that his life might endanger the ſtate, is cognizable by government; but that government which would pretend that the life of ſuch innocent perſon was *abſolutely* at its diſpoſal, ought to be headed by a *Caligula*; whom I mention not with an inſendo, but that the reaſoning may come home with the greater force to you as a Chriſtian.

There is certainly an inconſiſtency in ſuppoſing a *ſubordinate* without a *ſuperior* to it, *ſubordinate* as neceſſarily implying *ſuperior*, as the *end* does the *beginning*; but there is no inconſiſtency in ſuppoſing that a *ſubordinate* power ſhould not be ſubject to the controul of a *ſuperior*, wherein its acts are confined within its own proper limits: And it is what every head of a family ſuppoſes, while looking on himſelf in a *ſtate of ſubordination*, to imagines that he is not ſubject to the controul of any power ſhort of divine, in many of his family affairs. The controul of the *ſuperior* power is, in equity, to be exerciſed over the *ſubordinate*, only when the latter exceeds its bounds, in order to reduce and keep it within the ſame; and pray where is the abſurdity in allowing that it hath a *ſupremacy* wherein it is not ſubject to a controul! Every man, in common, thinks himſelf *a King in his own houſe*, poſſeſſed of ſupreme power within his own incloſure, that it would be downright tyranny to deprive him of, it being a portion of that natural liberty which he has not given away, by entering into a ſtate of ſociety.

We are told that it is eſſential to the being of government that a power ſhould exiſt, which no other power within ſuch government can have a right to withſtand or controul; and that therefore, when the word *power* relates to the ſupreme authority of government, it muſt be underſtood to be *abſolute* and *unlimited*; and that theſe are principles that no *ſenſible* writer on government has before denied. I muſt freely own that I know not of any ſenſible writer upon government, his Excellency excepted, that has ever allowed of theſe principles as underſtood by his Excellency, to ſignify that the ſupreme power has a *right* to act in *all caſes* as it may judge proper, without there being a *right* in the *governed* to controul it; for, in *ſome caſes*, the generality of individuals would have a *right* to controul it, though they might not have the *power* of doing it *ſucceſsfully*; or otherwiſe, inſtead of giving up only *part* of our natural liberty, in order to ſecure that "*legal freedom* which is the great end of government to maintain and preſerve," we have given up all, and are in *legal ſlavery*.

Let the terms be defined with preciſion, and very few, I apprehend, will be of any other opinion, than that two juriſdictions in the ſame ſtate, may each have a *ſeparate ſupremacy* noways inconſiſtent with each other; or a ſingle branch of the legiſlature, the Houſe of Lords, could not in any inſtance be the ſupreme court of judicature, from which there lies no appeal.

That the Council will never agree with his Excellency's preſent principles muſt be ſuppoſed, while they have any regard to property, life, or freedom, were they only ſtrangers to the *amor patriæ*.

His Excellency does not deny, "that it is the indiſputable right of all, or any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province, *regularly* and *orderly* to meet together to ſtate the grievances they labour under;" but upon his Excellency's *principles* was the *ſupreme power*, or Britiſh legiſlative to paſs an act forbidding their meeting together, upon penalty of forfeiting their eſtates or lives (as on thoſe principles it has a right to do) his Excellency would be obliged to deny that ſuch meetings would be *regular* and *orderly*, whatever were the grievances of the people; and to maintain, that if authorized by that *ſupreme* power, he would be juſtified in preventing their meeting, or in executing the law upon them by an armed force. I do not mean to intimate that he would do it, I verily believe he would not attempt it, even though he had a proſpect of ſucceeding, but I am mentioning what are the conſequences of his own principles adhered to, in order to expoſe their abſurdity; and with this view muſt add, that upon them he would have no *right* to controul or withſtand its authority, by *refuſing* a compliance on being demanded.

As to the *fundamentals* of government they are at an end, on his Excellency's principles, all being reſolvable into the pleaſure of the *ſupreme* authority, and ſubject to a conſtant variation at its option, there can be but this *one fundamental* which is better adapted to the meridian of Paris or Madrid than of London or Boſton.

I ſhall not trouble you with the diſpute about *feudal* tenure, but muſt obſerve that, however the oppreſſive and arbitrary reign of William I. may be gloſſed over, does a perſon try it by *hiſtorical facts*, he muſt be convinced that the eſtabliſhment referred to by his Excellency only *appears* to have been made, *not by an act of regal power alone, but by the authority of the great Council of the nation, or Aſſembly of the realm*; for the baronage, who were a conſiderable part of the aſſembly, held their baronies of him, and might be diſpoſſeſſed at his pleaſure; and ſuch was the power of his royal word with them, and others of the great Council, who dared not to offend him, that whatever was the form and appearance, the *act* was truly that of the King, and the like has happened too often in ſubſequent reigns. When we are told by his Excellency that *the abuſes of the feudal power either in the Sovereign or in ſuch as held under him were corrected by the ſupreme legiſlative*, that *Magna Charta itſelf was agreed upon, principally, if not altogether for this purpoſe*, a perſon not converſant with hiſtory would ſuppoſe that the amendments alluded to were the reſult of the joint and free endeavours of the ſeveral branches of the *ſupreme legiſlative*, than which nothing could be more erroneous; for the amendments, though *agreed* upon by the *ſupreme legiſlative*, were not always with the free conſent of each part: As eſpecially in the caſe of *Magna Charta*, King John being compelled to comply with the demands of the Barons; and he only *pretended freely to grant what was in reality extorted by force*, and afterwards repented of his having ſigned that and the other charter, and endeavoured to annul them.

We are told by his Excellency, "that the original claim in "the Sovereign, whether at firſt a fiction or not, ſo far remained, "that *all new diſcovered lands accrued to him*, unleſs the ſupreme "legiſlative ſhould limit the right to them, or otherwiſe diſpoſe "of them." This paſſage is ſo *guardedly* or unguardedly worded, that I am at a loſs to know whether his Excellency means that *all new diſcovered lands accrued to the Sovereign* in ſuch a full manner as that all thoſe diſpoſing acts of his relating to them, that ſhould be given into before the ſupreme legiſlative interfered and limited, were not ſubject to its controul, either before or after ſuch interference; or only that he had a *right* to make a preſent diſpoſal of them, which ſhould accordingly remain valid and unalterable, till the *ſupreme legiſlative* ſhould think proper to order otherwiſe. If it is meant that the Sovereign could grant only for a time, not for a perpetuity, and that the ſupreme legiſlative had a right to ſet aſide or alter the grant at pleaſure, then the grants of the ſovereign are little more than impoſitions, and if it is for his own intereſt, and he will but *think fit to join the Lords and Commons in an act*, he has a right to *invalidate or abridge thoſe privileges in a patent of lands, which by his royal prerogative he has a right to grant*. But if his Excellency intends that "ſuch was the ſtate of feudal tenure in England at the time when the firſt charter was granted," that the ſovereign by his royal prerogative could make thoſe abſolute grants of new diſcovered lands, that were not ſubject to the preſent or future controul of the ſupreme legiſlative, then we have at length come to a *ſupreme power* built upon royal prerogative diſtinct from *legiſlative power*, compatible with each other in the ſame ſtate. Should the royal prerogative with regard to *new diſcovered lands* have been as now ſtated, then all the patents or charters of ſaid lands, granted during the continuance of ſuch prerogative, and before an alteration by the legiſlative, ſecure to the *grantees* the full enjoyment of the ſoil according to the terms ſpecified by the *grantor*; and cannot in *right* and *equity* be taxed at the pleaſure of the ſupreme legiſlative. I argue upon the ſuppoſition that the patents and charters have not been forfeited, and taking for granted what his Excellency cannot allow upon his own maxims and illuſtration, viz. that the *grantor* has *no right* to revoke his own grant at pleaſure.

But the argument of his Excellency implies, that though the ſovereign by his royal prerogative had a right to grant by patent or charter *new diſcovered land*, yet in as much as he had only the *regal* and not the *legiſlative power*, he could grant the *ſoil* only, and not the *power of legiſlation*, which remained in the ſupreme legiſlative. I reply, that the ſoil being out of the realm, the ſupreme legiſlative could not derive any juriſdiction over it, from any property in it, which it pretended not to, ſeeing the claim remained not with the ſovereign. Being born within the realm gives no right to the legiſlative thereof to exerciſe juriſdiction over perſons ſo born, who removed to and ſettled on a *new diſcovered ſoil*, over which it could before pretend no right; and it is the *natural right* of mankind when the great end of government cannot be maintained and preſerved, to withdraw themſelves in a peaceable manner from the ſtate, to explore a new ſettlement, to enter upon it being waſte and common, or to purchaſe it of the rightful owners, and to ſet up a new independent government among themſelves. If then the ſovereign had a regal power over the ſoil, and the legiſlative had no right to exerciſe legiſlation over perſons born within the realm which ſettled out of it on ſuch ſoil, it muſt follow that the ſovereign could grant to the ſettlers the power of legiſlation equally with that of the ſoil. I ſhall illuſtrate the argument as follows: The ſovereign of Great-Britain is alſo the elector of Hanover. Let us ſuppoſe that by ſome deplorable calamity his electoral dominions are depopulated, the right of the ſoil remains to his Majeſty; to encourage the re-peopling of it, he propoſes to patent it on advantageous terms to all adventurers that will repair to and ſettle upon it, and among others on that of enjoying *the right of legiſlation* according to the mode of Great-Britain. A large number of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, pleaſed with the offer, and in hopes of bettering themſelves, remove to Hanover, and ſcarce any beſide. They ſettle on the terms propoſed, and have their Aſſembly, and Council, and Sovereign, in perſon or by ſubſtitute. Will it be ſaid that being ſubjects of Great-Britain while within the realm, the ſupreme legiſlative has a *right* to extend its laws to Hanover, and exerciſe a legiſlative power over the inhabitants thereof? An attachment to particular principles, and other motives, may incline ſome to aſſert it, but the generality, I conjecture, will be otherwiſe minded. But ſuppoſing that it ſhould be the opinion of both Houſes of Parliament, that the *ſupreme legiſlative* has a *right* to make laws for the inhabitants of Hanover, having been Britiſh ſubjects, what would it avail them, ſhould the elector of Hanover, happening to be King of England, not think fit to join with the Lords and Commons in acts calculated to invalidate or abridge thoſe privileges in a patent of land, which by his electoral prerogative he had a right to grant. Would they make an act to recall thoſe that had removed, and to prevent the emigration of others? And what! and if the Elector of Hanover, as King of Great-Britain would not paſs it! How muſt every one wiſh, that his Majeſty had not thought fit to join with the Lords and Commons in any acts which invalidate or abridge thoſe privileges in a patent or charter of American lands, which one or other of his predeceſſors by his royal prerogative had a right to grant.

His Excellency, by the familiar inſtance he produces, has fully declared his ſyſtem. Upon his principles an abſolute monarch has a *right* to give charters, and not only a *power* but a *right* to reſume them at pleaſure, i. e. to agree, covenant with, and promiſe his ſubjects particular advantages on certain propoſed conditions, and to break ſuch agreement, covenant and promiſe, when the conditions have been complied with. Now if he can have a *right* as well as *power* to do both theſe, the diſtinction of moral good and evil muſt needs ceaſe. The King of Great-Britain, not being an abſolute monarch, cannot be guilty of ſuch complete villainy; but the *ſupreme authority*, being *abſolute* and *unlimited*, has a *right* to practiſe it. Leſt any ſhould attempt to ſoften ſuch hard principles, by ſaying that the ſame individual Monarch, or Parliament, has no right to reſume its own charters, but that a ſucceeding one has; I reply, that this explanation will not comport with his Excellency's maxim, that the *ſupreme authority*, whether in an individual, or in King, Lords and Commons, *always* poſſeſſes an *abſolute* and *unlimited right*. But why is the *revocation* of the famous edict of Nantz, though declared irrevocable, hauled into the illuſtration? Is it to intimate that the ſupreme authority has a *right* if provoked by non-compliances and ſtubborn ſentiments, to revive the perſecution of former times, and to introduce among us that eccleſiaſtical tyranny, from which our forefathers fled into this wilderneſs? Or is it to excite in the breaſts of Proteſtants an unutterable deteſtation of thoſe ſlaviſh principles, on which the *right* of revocation was grounded! This *famous* edict of Henry IV. drawn up at Nantz in 1598, was deſigned to put a ſtop to thoſe horrid perſecutions that had been exerciſed on the Proteſtants called Huguenots, and to terminate thoſe dreadful commotions with which France was agitated by the Reformed and the Papiſts; and by that "was granted to the "Profeſſors of the Proteſtant religion the liberty of ſerving God "according to their conſciences, and a full ſecurity for the "enjoyment of their civil rights and privileges, without perſe-"cution or moleſtation from any quarter." After the grant of this edict, the Proteſtants in France became and continued a body politic for ſome time, until through the ſevere and deſpotic maxim of Richlieu, and the horrid perfidiouſneſs and deep diſſimulation of King Charles I. the town of *Rochelle* was taken in 1628, when the reformed party began to decline.—After that "*Lewis* XIII. regardleſs of his royal faith, confirmed "by the moſt ſolemn declarations, perfidiouſly invaded thoſe "privileges that were merely of a ſpiritual and religious nature. "When the arts of inſinuation and perſuaſion, and all the in-"ſidious methods that could be uſed, produced little or no "effect, barbarity and violence were employed to extirpate and "deſtroy a ſet of men, whom mean perfidy could not reduce, "and whom weak arguments were inſufficient to convince. "The moſt inhuman laws that the blind rage of bigotry could "dictate, the moſt oppreſſive meaſures, that ingenious efforts "of malice could invent, were put into execution.

"When every method which artifice and perfidy could in-"vent, had been practiſed in vain againſt the proteſtants under "the reign of *Lewis* XIV. the Biſhops and Jeſuits by their "inſidious arguments and importunate ſolicitations, wrought "upon the weak and credulous mind of the Monarch, ſo that "in the year 1685, trampling on the moſt ſolemn obligations, "and regardleſs of all laws human and divine, he revoked the "*Edict* of *Nantz*. This revocation was accompanied indeed "with the applauſe of *Rome*; but it excited the indignation of "many *Roman* catholics, whoſe bigotry had not effaced, or "ſuſpended, on this occaſion, their natural ſentiments of gene-"roſity and juſtice. It was, moreover, followed by a meaſure "ſtill more tyrannical and ſhocking, even an expreſs order to "all the reformed churches, to embrace the Romiſh faith.— "The conſequences of this cruel and unrighteous proceeding "were highly detrimental to the true intereſt and the real proſ-"perity of the *French* nation, by the prodigious emigrations it "occaſioned among the proteſtants, who fought in various "parts of *Europe*, that religious liberty and that humane treat-"ment, which their mother-country had ſo cruelly refuſed "them. Thoſe among them whom the vigilance of their ene-"mies guarded ſo cloſely as to prevent their flight, were ex-"poſed to the brutal rage of an unrelenting ſoldiery, and were "aſſailed by every barbarous form of perſecution." The proteſtants in *France* have been dreadfully harraſſed from that time forward; but ſince the concluſion of the laſt peace, have met with a degree of indulgence (partly I have reaſon to think thro' the kind interpoſition of our moſt gracious Sovereign) and been connived at, though not tolerated. "Some late hireling writers "employed by the *Jeſuits*, have been audacious enough to "plead the cauſe of the *revocation* of the edict *of Nantz*. But "it muſt be obſerved, to the honour of the *French* nation, that "theſe important attempts, to juſtify the meaſures of a perſe-"cuting and unrelenting prieſthood have been treated, almoſt "univerſally at *Paris* with indignation and contempt."

This account of the edict of *Nantz* and its *revocation*, will, I promiſe myſelf, be more pleaſing to you, than his Excellency's *familiar inſtance*; and will excite the utmoſt abhorrence to thoſe principles which hold, that *Lewis* XIV. being poſſeſſed of an *unalienable* power, having the regal and legiſlative united in him, had the *right* and not the *mere power* of revoking ſuch

adopt, and prevent their imbibing wrong impreſſions, however ſhaped and worded, ſhould you prove one among the many unwary readers.

"It is evident that the firſt ſettlers of this colony left *England* with a *juſt ſenſe* of their dependence;' but no ſuch ſenſe of it as his Excellency is now inculcating on the public. They had no idea, that the *ſupreme authority* had a *right* to follow them into the wilderneſs, and there ſtrip them of all their poſſeſſions, and reduce them to a ſtate of abſolute ſlavery; and that they had no *right* to withſtand or controul it; and *I think, I may very ſafely ſay, that the oldeſt perſon in the province has never heard* ſuch a ſupremacy publicly maintained *until within theſe few years*; and that inſiſting on *ſuch* ſupremacy leads on to the denial of *all*, as men naturally run from one extreme to another. A future letter will probably conclude the ſubject, in the mean time, I remain your ſincere friend, however we may differ in ſome articles of our political creed.

To the PRINTER of the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

SIR,

MUCH having been ſaid relative to Lieutenant Thomas's Conduct, occaſioned by artful deſigning Men, and much may be ſaid in Turn to the Shame of his Enemies; at preſent I ſhall not enter fully into certain Proceſs; but certain it is that Lieutenant Thomas had Orders to acquaint the Savages on the Miſſiſippi with the Value of their Peltry, agreeable to the legiſlative Tariff, which was againſt the Intereſt of the Indian Traders on the Miſſiſippi; and their illegal Proceedings were ſuch that he complained of them in a formal Addreſs; they finding him determined to do his Duty, ſo far as lay in his Power, they drew up and ſigned clandeſtine and fictitious Articles of Charges againſt him, which were ſent to the King or Miniſtry: The Spaniſh Governor of New-Orleans likewiſe preſented a Memorial againſt him, a Copy of the ſame he could not by any Means obtain, after declaring that his Anſwer would do him *Honour*. After much ado he was informed, that if his Accuſers in the Indian Trade had done wrong, the Laws were open for them; but when they preſented their Complaints againſt him, why were they not anſwered, that if Lieutenant Thomas as a Magiſtrate had acted wrong, that the Laws were alſo open againſt him? but inſtead of ſuch Equity he was diſmiſſed from the Commiſſion of the Peace, and abſolutely refuſed to be heard in his Defence, which would not by any Means have been agreeable to his Enemies.

When Lieutenant Thomas was ſick on the Miſſiſippi, he was turned out of his Barracks, with his Wife and Family, King's Stores, Baggage, &c. his Room being broke open and entered by Mr. Bentley, a Spaniſh Officer, and other Spaniſh Subjects; after which the ſaid Barracks was in Poſſeſſion of Mr. Bentley, and alſo Mr. Topham, who attacked Mr. Thomas unarmed on the 22d of April 1772, Lieutenant Thomas having been at about 300 Dollars Expence in repairing the ſaid Barracks. After his Trial he properly addreſſed a Petition for Leave to take Poſſeſſion of the ſame, or to be paid all reaſonable Expence, on producing reaſonable and juſt Vouchers, or that the Occupiers might be ſuffered to pay ſuch Expence agreeable to their Offer; all which were refuſed, and they remained in Poſſeſſion at his Expence. It was alſo preſented, that Mr. Bentley trampled on the Laws of his Country, and diſgraced his Office as a Magiſtrate; notwithſtanding he was continued in the Commiſſion of the Peace, after the undermentioned Affidavit was preſented, which can be well ſupported by others.

Lieutenant Thomas employed, and paid very handſomely, two Councils in Law, and they themſelves thought it extremely hard to be refuſed to plead his Cauſe on his Trial, of about thirteen Hours, which was carried on with the utmoſt Acrimony. The Attorney-General was all attentive, and it is ſuppoſed, he thought it was his Duty to take up at leaſt four fifths of the Time doubting, &c. &c. if Lieutenant Thomas was entitled to reſide in the King's Barracks in Preference to Indian Traders; but it plainly appeared by an Order from General Haldiman that his Poſſeſſion was lawful.

The Author's Name is left with the Printer; and he begs, that if any Gentleman ſhould think proper to mention Lieutenant Thomas's Name in the public Papers, that his Name may alſo be found in Caſe required, without which it is hoped the Public will not take the leaſt Notice of any Thing to the Prejudice of Lieutenant Thomas.

Ye Men in Power, render Juſtice to the meaneſt Subject, eſpecially in Infant Colonies: And may the Gods render abortive all wicked Combinations of voracious Animals, who may plume themſelves *on Power*, and hug the diſtant Station from the Mother Country!

J. PETARD.

May 25, 1773.

WEST-FLORIDA.

HENRY LEFLERE, late of Manchac, in the Province aforeſaid, Indian Interpreter, being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, That about the Beginning of May laſt, Thomas Bentley, of the ſame Place, Merchant, or Indian Trader, ordered ſome Boards of the King's Barracks to be broke down, and he entered the ſame, (which was then occupied by Lieutenant John Thomas) with a Perſon appearing to the Deponent to be a Spaniſh Officer, and another Foreigner; the ſaid Thomas Bentley, in this Deponent's Preſence, told Mrs. Thomas, the Wife of the ſaid John Thomas, that he had already lodged Ten Thouſand Dollars to have her Huſband hang'd: That he turned and forced the ſaid Lieutenant John Thomas, (then ſick in Bed) and his Family, out of the ſaid Barracks, together with the King's Stores, Proviſions and Baggage, &c. He the ſaid Thomas Bentley, alſo ordered this Deponent, his Wife, and Servant, not to ſpeak to the ſaid Mrs. Thomas, or give her the leaſt Aſſiſtance, otherwiſe he would put him and his Family in Priſon; tho' all her Servants were at the ſame Time confined as Priſoners, by which Means the ſaid Mrs. Thomas was left deſtitute, and in a deplorable Situation, being obliged to work and cook for herſelf, ſick Huſband, and others, committed to Priſon by the ſaid Thomas Bentley, and being refuſed any Aſſiſtance, was obliged to carry the ſame about Two Hundred Yards diſtance thro' the ſcorching Heat of the Sun to the Priſoners: And this Deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid Thomas Bentley, not only took Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Barracks by Force, but alſo the Garden then in great Perfection, being improved and repaired at the Expence of the ſaid John Thomas; and further this Deponent ſaith, that the ſaid Thomas Bentley, ordered three Swivels to be diſmounted, and taken by Force into his own Poſſeſſion, after having been mounted at ſome Expence, under the Command of the ſaid Lieutenant John Thomas, for ſaluting the Savage Chiefs; and that the ſaid Barracks had been repaired at a conſiderable Expence by the ſaid John Thomas, for the good of his Majeſty's Service, as the Deponent really believes.

Sworn before me this 26th of November, 1772. HENRY LEFLERE.

A. McPHERSON, J. P.

NEWBERN, *(North-Carolina)* MAY 21.

We hear from Williamſburg, that the dangerous gang of counterfeiters, lately apprehended in the back parts of Virginia, have been tried there the laſt General Court; and notwithſtanding they were taken at work in their ſhop, with all manner of engraving tools, a large quantity of paper of the peculiar ſort on which the Virginia paper money was printed, dies for guineas, half Johannaſſes, doubloons, and dollars, and a large number of Virginia 5l. bills; yet, from ſome defect in the act of Aſſembly on which they were tried, they were acquitted, and are again let looſe as beaſts of prey, and ſuffered to roam at large on their fellow creatures. Some of their accomplices in this province have been diſcovered; and a gentleman of property in Guilford County has been apprehended, and is ſoon to take his trial for his ungenerous and baſe dealing in that ſcandalous traffic.

JUNE 4. On Monday laſt a ſpecial Court of Oyer and Terminer was held here for the trial of felonies, when one perſon was found guilty of larceny, but on a motion in arreſt of judgment, was acquitted. Theſe Courts are to be held through the province in the ſeveral counties where any crimes may be committed, as the only expedient, in our preſent ſituation without Courts eſtabliſhed by law, for gaol-deliveries.

WILMINGTON, *(North-Carolina)* MAY 12.

His Excellency Governor Martin has iſſued a commiſſion to the Honourable Martin Howard, Eſq; Mr. Juſtice Moore, and Richard Caſwell, Eſquires, impowering them to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend here, dated February 11.

"As to the news in this country, what moſt concerns America is, that two regiments are going out immediately to Carolina, and four more to the northward. I am afraid this will have bad conſequences, as it is ſaid there are accounts here of diſturbances in America, which have occaſioned this embarkment."

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 22.

THE Congreſs which was held at Auguſta, in Georgia, between the Cherokee and Creek Indians, on the one Part, and his Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, and the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, on the other Part, was finally concluded on the 1ſt Inſtant; by which a large Tract of Land is ceded by theſe Indians to his Majeſty, as Payment of the Debts which were due by them to the Engliſh Traders.

The new Boundary-Line, between Georgia and the Indian Hunting-Grounds, as ſettled at the above Congreſs, takes its Courſe as follows:

"The Boundary-Line is to begin where the Lower Creek "Path interſects the River Ogeechie, from thence to extend "along the main Branch of the ſaid River to the Source of the "Southernmoſt Branch of the ſame, and from the ſaid Source "along the Ridge between the Waters of Broad River and "Okonie River, as high up as the Buffalo Lick, and from the "ſaid Lick in a ſtraight Line to the Tree marked by the Cherokees, near the Head of a Branch falling into the Okonie "River, and from thence along the ſaid Ridge Twenty Miles "above the Line already run by the Cherokees, and from the "ſaid Line acroſs to Savannah River, by a Line parallel with "that formerly marked by the ſaid Indians."

At the ſame Congreſs the Lower Creeks for their Nation ceded to his Majeſty a very valuable Territory, by extending the Boundary Line between their Hunting-Grounds and the Province of Georgia, as follows, viz. "A new Line beginning at the preſent Boundary at Finholoway-Creek on the River Alatamaha, "to extend up the ſaid River to an Iſland therein, oppoſite to "the Mouth of Barber-Creek, and from thence acroſs to the "River Ogeechie, oppoſite to the Road, about four Miles above "Buck-Head, where a Canoe Ferry uſed to be kept."

The Negociations on the Part of the Governor and Superintendant were carried on with much Unanimity; but the Cherokee and Creek Indians differed widely at the Beginning, and were like to come to Blows with one another; however, they afterwards conſulted together more calmly, and came to a Reſolution greatly to curtail the Grant intended to be made, but the ſame Quantity they had at firſt offered being peremptorily inſiſted upon, and convincing Anſwers made to their prevaricating Speeches, brought them to a more agreeable Way of Thinking, and put an End to the whole Affair, and that ſo agreeable as to exceed the Expectations of all concerned.

Upwards of Two Thouſand Families have already made Application to Governor Wright for Settlements on theſe Lands. It is reported that the Price will be Three Shillings Sterling the Acre, which muſt raiſe a very large Sum of Money, Two-thirds of the Whole being deemed prime. One Advantage ariſing from this new Ceſſion is, the rendering the Weſtern Frontiers of this Province of more Value, as it is likely to become a well peopled Country, and of Courſe a Barrier between theſe Parts and the Creek Hunting-Grounds.

A Philoſophical Society is eſtabliſhed in Virginia, of which his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore is Patron; it conſiſts of One Hundred Members, and the following Gentlemen are elected Officers, viz. John Clayton, Eſq; Author of the Flora Virginica, Preſident; John Page, of Roſewell, Eſq; Vice-Preſident; Reverend Samuel Henley, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in William and Mary College, Secretary; Mr. St. George Tucker, Aſſiſtant Secretary; and David Jamieſon, Eſq; Treaſurer.

His Excellency Governor Martin of North-Carolina, has iſſued three Proclamations; one requiring the immediate Payment of his Majeſty's Quit-Rents in that Province; and two others, requiring the Payment of the Provincial Taxes to the Sheriffs, and the Duties charged on Rum, Wine, &c. to the Collectors thereof. It appears the People in North-Carolina were of Opinion that his Majeſty intended to remit all Arrears of Quit-Rents, and that the Sheriffs, &c. had no Authority to receive Taxes; but the Governor informs them that there is no Foundation for ſuch a Report.

Thurſday laſt the Sloop New-York Packet, Jeſſe Hunt, Maſter, ſailed for New-York, in whom went Paſſengers Thomas Lynch, Eſq; his Lady, and Family, Mr. Roſs, of Penſacola, Mr. Joſeph King, of New-Jerſey, and ſeveral others.

Sunday laſt the Ship Friendſhip, Andrew Mackenzie, Maſter, bound from hence for Newbury, unfortunately ran aſhore on No-Man's Land Breakers near our Bar, and in a ſhort Time went to Pieces; the People were ſaved.

MARRIED.] Mr. Andrew Hewat, to Mrs. Catharine Elliott, Widow of Joſeph Elliott, Eſq.----Mr. George Mullins, to Miſs Sarah Cattell.

Price-Current at Wilmington, in North-Carolina, June 2d, 1773.

By the Barrel: Tar, 12s. Pork, 90s. to 95s. Beef, 50s. to 55s. Pitch and Turpentine, none.----By the Buſhel: Indian Corn, 5s. 4d. Black-eyed Peaſe, 5s. 4d.---By the 100lb. Flour, 25s. Ship Bread, 30s.----By the Thouſand: Shingles, common, 13s. 4d. Ditto, beſt, 18s. Boards and Scantling, ſorted, 60s. the 1000 Feet.

PRICE of RICE, 75s. per 100lb.

†§† Thoſe GENTLEMEN who ſubſcribed with the Printer hereof, for the AMERICAN EDITION of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, are requeſted to apply for the Fourth Volume, and the Appendix.

June	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
17th.	Schooner St. Ann, David Fortune,	Jamaica
	Sloop Diſpatch, Ephraim Gilbert,	Cape-Nichola-Mole
	Ship Edward, Henry Grayſon,	Africa
	Sloop Phœbe, Benjamin Kemp,	New-Providence
	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
18th.	Schooner Roſe, Peter Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
19th.	Sloop Governor-Breuere, William Bell,	Bermuda
	Schooner Two-Friends, John Evans,	Georgia
21ſt.	Ship Fanny, Benjamin Hicks,	Africa
	Schooner Mercury, John Sweeting,	New-Providence
	Sloop Jamaica-Packet, Nathaniel Dickinſon,	Jamaica
June	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
15th.	Ship Bleſſing, William Briggs,	Liverpool
	Schooner Patty, James Wallace,	St. Auguſtine
16th.	Brig Eſther, John Brown,	North-Carolina
	Ship Friendſhip, Andrew Mackenzie,	Newbury
	Brig Stanley, John Abſon,	Lancaſter
17th.	Schooner Lovely-Betſy, Joſias Hunt,	New Providence
	Ship Meredith, David Wilſon,	Sierra-Leon
18th.	Schooner Good-Intent, George Ball,	New-Providence
	Snow Gambia, James Willis,	Briſtol
19th.	Schooner Betſy & Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
21ſt.	Sloop Governor-Breuere, William Bell,	Virginia
	Snow Robert, Luke Mann,	Liverpool
	Snow Little-Ben, Thomas Melling,	Ditto
June	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
15th.	Ship Mentor, Thomas Reynolds,	London
	Schooner Betſy, Thomas Townſend,	North-Carolina
16th.	Brig Eſſex, Joſiah Orne,	Salem
17th.	Ship Friendſhip, Andrew Mackenzie,	Newbury
18th.	Schooner Exchange, John Willis,	Hiſpaniola
	Schooner Lovely-Betſy, Joſias Hunt,	New-Providence
	Sloop Lark, Benjamin Newbold,	Barbadoes
	Brig Eſther, John Brown,	North-Carolina
	Brig Mercury, William Gavin,	Averre
	Brig Union, Edward North,	Grenada
19th.	Sloop Active, Charles Morgan,	Jamaica
	Schooner Little-Dick, Henry Aſhworth,	Hiſpaniola
21ſt.	Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Thomas Newbold,	Bermudas
	Schooner Betſy & Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
	Snow Robert, Luke Mann,	Liverpool
	Snow Little-Ben, Thomas Melling,	Ditto

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER being diſappointed in his Deſign of leaving the Province for a ſhort Time, (tho' he had much Occaſion ſo to do) by his not being able to collect his Money, ſo as to enable him to pay his Debts: He therefore hopes that all Perſons in Charles-Town, who are indebted to him, will let this be the laſt Solicitation, by chearfully paying their Accounts, when waited upon for that Purpoſe; and thoſe likewiſe in the Country who are indebted to him, are requeſted alſo to make Payment; by which Means he will be enabled to clear himſelf of Debt, and to carry on his Buſineſs with greater Spirit. CHARLES CROUCH.

A Young Man, of a good Addreſs, who underſtands Accounts, has been uſed to collect Money, and who can bring good Recommendations, is wanted immediately to collect my Money in Charles-Town. To ſuch a One, good Encouragement will be given. Apply to CHARLES CROUCH.

THE Aſſeſſment on the Taxable Inhabitants and others, who have Eſtates in the Pariſh of St. Philip and St. Michael, Charles-Town, for the Maintenance of the Poor thereof, for one Year, being finiſhed: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subſcriber will attend to receive the ſame, at the Houſe of Mrs. Catharine Poinſett, in Elliott-Street, from Monday the 5th to Saturday the 24th Day of July next, from the Hours of two to five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

By Order of the Veſtry,
PETER BOUNETHEAU, Clerk.

Charles-Town, June 19, 1773.

THE Subſcriber being legally appointed Attorney by the Aſſignee, under a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt the Eſtate and Effects of HENRY REEVES, late of London, and now of Charles-Town, hath nominated and appointed Mr. JACOB VALK, of Charles-Town, aforeſaid, to manage and tranſact the Concerns of the ſaid Bankruptcy, in this Province: THEREFORE, all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, in his own private Right, or on Account of any of the ſeveral Partnerſhips in which he was concerned, are deſired to make Payment to the ſaid Mr. Valk, without Delay, or Suits will be commenced againſt them for the ſame. EDWARD TAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD on Tueſday the 13th *of July next, at Twelve o'Clock, at the Vendue-Houſe*,

A PLANTATION in Gooſe-Creek Pariſh, 20 Miles from Town, by Land or Water, containing 415 Acres, bounded on the Southward and Eaſtward by Mr. William Withers's Land, on the Weſtward by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith's, and on the Northward by a bold navigable Creek, two Miles only from Cowper-River. There are on ſaid Plantation a good Dwelling-Houſe, of ſix Rooms, and large Piazza, with other neceſſary Buildings. It abounds with the beſt Pine, and Fire-Wood; ſawing and ſplitting Barrel Staves, and Lathe (which are known to be very profitable) may be followed to great Advantage, and no better Situation for erecting a Brick-Yard, and an excellent Place for raiſing Stock, having an extenſive Range.

Part of the Purchaſe-Money will be required on Delivery of the Titles, and for the Remainder a reaſonable Credit.
HENRY GRAY.

In whoſe Hands the Plot and Grant may be ſeen.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, the famous AMERICAN EYE-WATER, which, for many Years paſt, has proved by Experience, to exceed any Thing of the Kind hitherto made Uſe of: And, leſt its Efficacy ſhould be doubted, there are many Gentlemen in this Province that have been relieved by it. To the *Northward*, Numbers have experienced its good Effects, in many Diſorders incident to the Sight.

EDWARD WEYMAN.

N. B. The Poor, that will bring a Phial, may have it *gratis*. 6 w.

THE SUBSCRIBER once more gives NOTICE to the Public, that he will not pay any Debts contracted in his Name, without it is by himſelf or Mrs. Kalteiſen, or a written Order from either: And all Perſons are hereby cautioned not to pay any Money, without a Receipt ſigned by himſelf or his Wife, as they may depend they will be obliged to pay the ſame over again.

June 15, 1773. MICHAEL KALTEISEN.

TO BE LET,

THE Southernmoſt TENEMENT of the Subſcriber's Brick Houſe, next to Mr. Timothy Crosby's, in King-ſtreet. For further Particulars, enquire of JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſq; or FREDERICK GRIMKE.

GEORGE FLAGG,

INTENDING ſhortly to leave the Province, begs the Favour of thoſe indebted to him, to pay off their Accounts as ſoon as poſſible, the better to enable him to ſettle his with thoſe he is indebted to.—He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Friends for their paſt Favours, and hopes for a Continuance of them to

GEORGE FLAGG, & Co.

As the Buſineſs will, from this Time, be carried on under that Firm.——They have juſt imported a complete Aſſortment of PAINTS, OIL, and GLASS, and make no Doubt of giving general Satisfaction.

Charles-Town, May 31, 1773.

TO BE SOLD by public Outcry, at the Vendue-Houſe in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 13*th of July,* 1773, *preciſely at* 12 *o'Clock at Noon,*

THE following HOUSES and LANDS in Charles-Town aforeſaid, viz.

No. 1. A LOT at the upper End of King-ſtreet, containing Forty Feet in Front on the broad Path, and two Hundred Feet in Depth, on which are, a good Dwelling-Houſe, Thirty-eight Feet by Eighteen, two Stories high, with a Piazza on one Side and one End, a good Kitchen, Chair-houſe, Stable, and a Well of good Water.

No. 2. A LOT containing Fifty Feet on George-ſtreet, Anſonborough, and two Hundred and Forty Feet in Depth, on which are, a good Dwelling-houſe, Thirty-ſix Feet by Eighteen, two Stories high, with a Piazza on one Side and one End, a good Kitchen, Chair-houſe, Stable, and a Well of exceeding good Water.

No. 3. A LOT adjoining the above, containing Fifty-five Feet in Front on George-ſtreet, aforeſaid, and two Hundred and Forty Feet in Depth, whereon are a ſmall Dwelling-houſe, Chair-houſe, &c.

The Premiſes may be viewed, and the Conditions of the Sale known, by applying to the Subſcriber, who, having removed his Family from this Province ſometime ſince, is deſirous of cloſing all his Concerns here, which is the only Reaſon of his offering the ſaid Lands for Sale.

JONATHAN BADGER.

TO BE SOLD, at private Sale, a great Bargain,

THE Brigantine BETSY-HENDY, with all her Materials, Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. *ALSO*, a ſtout NEGRO COOPER, who has been ſeveral Years at the Buſineſs. Enquire of

EDWARDS, FISHER, & Co.

A PIECE of GOLD was found by a Negro, on Friday the 4th of June inſtant, near Mr. Hatfield's. The Owner may apply to TUCKER HARRIS,

---

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Anſonborough, pleaſantly ſituated on two Streets, with a large Stable and Chair-Houſe, a Kitchen, and exceeding good Water, and Room enough for a large Garden, now occupied by Sampſon Neyle, Eſq. Enquire of

JOHN SCOTT.

A Flea-bitten brown bay HORSE, about 12 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock 24; in care of *Daniel Chuſack.*

A brown bay HORSE, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock V W; in care of *George Vally.*

A bright bay HORSE, 13 hands high, all four of his feet white, has an obſcure brand on his mounting ſhoulder; in care of *Joſeph Whitingham.*

A yellow bay HORSE, 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock 8.

A red bay HORSE, 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock 8 B, with ſaddle ſpots; both in care of *Thomas Greenland.*

Alſo, a ſmall dark brown HORSE, near 13 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded on the mounting buttock M, thought by the perſon who brought him to have been mine. The owner muſt apply to

June 15, 1773. JOHN PAMOR.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A Brick TENEMENT in Colleton-Square, late the Property of Thomas Walker, deceaſed, in which is eight Rooms; alſo a Kitchen, Lodging-room, Pantry, and Store-room, all in the Cellar; the Whole thoroughly repaired, and neatly done; there is a Brick Chaiſe-houſe and Stable, with a Brick Well in the Yard. Apply to

WILLIAM BANBURY.

TO BE SOLD,

At the NEW OIL and COLOUR SHOP, on the BAY near the EXCHANGE,

LINSEED, Lamp, and Train OIL, and COLOURS.—PAINTING, GLAZING, and GILDING, done as uſual.—Four Negro Painters to be hired by the Day, who is capable of finiſhing a Piece of Work in any Manner the Proprietor ſhall think fit.—Mariners Compaſſes rectified; Glaſs cut to all Dimenſions; Chineſe Book Caſes glazed in the neateſt Manner; Paints prepared for Merchants, Country Gentlemen, and Maſters of Veſſels.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

N. B. He returns Thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and hopes to merit a Continuance of them.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
GEORGE-TOWN DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at George-Town, on Monday the 26th of April, 1773. CHARLES DEWITT,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as a JUROR at the ſaid Court, made Default, and was noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that he will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, unleſs he ſhall make a good and ſufficient Excuſe, upon Oath, for his Non-Attendance, on or before the 26th Day of November next.

WILLIAM RUGELEY, C. C. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 30, 1773.

WHEREAS his Majeſty, by his Order in Council, dated at *St. James's*, the 7th Day of *April*, 1773, has been pleaſed to ſignify, that having taken into his Royal Conſideration, the Juſtice and Expediency of ſubjecting the Grantees of Lands in his Colonies and Plantations in America, to other Conditions than thoſe at preſent preſcribed in the Inſtructions given to his Majeſty's Governors in the ſaid Plantations; and that the Authority for granting Lands, contained in the Commiſſions and Inſtructions given to his Majeſty's ſaid Governors, ſhould be further regulated and reſtrained: And that, he had therefore been pleaſed to order that, the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, ſhould take into their immediate Conſideration, the Powers and Authorities contained in the ſaid Commiſſions and Inſtructions, and repreſent unto his Majeſty ſuch Alterations as they ſhall think fit and neceſſary to be made therein; and that it was his Royal Will and Pleaſure, that in the mean Time, and until his Majeſty's further Pleaſure ſhould be ſignified, that no Warrant of Survey for Land ſhould iſſue, nor any Patent for Land paſs, unleſs to ſuch Commiſſion or Non-Commiſſion Officer or Soldier, as are intitled to Grants for Lands, by Virtue of his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, dated the 7th Day of *October*, 1763: I do hereby give public Notice thereof, to all whom it may Concern.

By Order of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

JAMES SIMPSON.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CAMDEN DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Gaol-Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at Camden, on Monday the 5th of April, 1773.

Andrew Rambert, ſen.

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as a GRAND-JUROR: And

John Kelly,	*Samuel Milhouſe,*
William Richardſon,	*Samuel Read,*

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office in Charles-Town, by the third Tueſday in October next.

JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CHERAWS DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Gaol-Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at Long-Bluff, on Thurſday the 15th of April, 1773.

John Mitchell,	*Jeſſe Counſell,*
Jeremiah Fly,	*Theophilus Bretet,*
Peter Kolb,	

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as GRAND-JURORS: And

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office in Charles-Town, by the third Tueſday in October next.

JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
GEORGE-TOWN DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Gaol-Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at George-Town, on Monday the 26th of April, 1773.

George Burrows,	*Moſes Miller,*
Abraham Giles,	

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as GRAND-JURORS: And

John Matthews,	*David Lemon,*
Giles Powers,	

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office in Charles-Town, by the third Tueſday in October next.

JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CAMDEN DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at Camden, on Monday the 5th of April, 1773.

Richard Featherſton,	*William M'A Daye,*
Robert Ramſey,	*Samuel Boykin,*
Gilbert Dunlop,	

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS at the ſaid Court,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Court of Common-Pleas in Charles-Town, by the Third Tueſday in October next.

THOMAS TURNER, D. C. C. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CHERAWS DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at Long-Bluff, on Thurſday the 15th Day of April, 1773.

Benjamin James,	*John Spight,*
Edward Williams,	*Edward Jones,*
James Kelly,	

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS at the ſaid Court,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Court of Common-Pleas in Charles-Town, by the Third Tueſday in October next.

THOMAS TURNER, C. C. & P.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated at the South End of King-ſtreet, containing Forty-five Feet front on the Eaſt Side of ſaid Street, and One Hundred and Fifty-two Feet in Depth. For further Particulars, enquire of POWELL, HOPTON, & Co.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
BEAUFORT DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at Beaufort, on Friday the 30th Day of April, 1773.

John Reynolds,	*Joſhua Toomer,*
Hezekiah Roſe,	*Jonathan Norton,*
Adrian Meyer,	*Daniel Heyward, jun.*
George Threadcraft,	*Henry Maurice,*
Jacob Geſner,	*William Brickhouſe,*

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS at the ſaid Court,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation-Money of America, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Court of Common Pleas in Charles-Town, by the ſecond Tueſday in October next.

HAZZARD HARVEY, C. C. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CHARLES-TOWN DISTRICT.
MAY SESSIONS, 1773.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at *Charles-Town*, on *Tueſday* the 18th Day of *May*, 1773.

Humphry Sommers,	*Iſaac Casterlier,*
Paul Smizer,	*Robert Erwine,*

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as GRAND-JURORS; and

Daniel Huger,	*Richard Capers,*
Iſaac M'Pherſon,	*John Gabriel De La Choppelle,*
Robert Williams, jun.	*Edmund Hyrne,*
Philip Meyers,	*James Stoke,*
Nathaniel Morgan,	*Philip Smith,*
Auguſtine Stillman,	*John Singletary,*
William Stone,	

As PETIT-JURORS,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, by the *Third Tueſday* in *October* next.

By the Court,

JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. & P.

Crown-Office, May 18, 1773.

HAWKINS, PETRIE, & Co.

Have imported in the Heart of Oak, *Captain* Gunn,

A very large Value in DRY GOODS;

Among which is a great Variety of the finer Sort.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED,

Part of their NEGRO CLOTH,

And are to have the Remainder in the next Veſſels,

With a further Supply of Summer Goods.

May 4, 1773.

The above GOODS are now opened,

And conſiſt of a large Aſſortment of printed GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Some at 7*s.* 6*d.* the Yard, for Negroes wear, with a Quantity of low priced Handkerchiefs, plain, ſtriped, and flowered Muſlins, India Chints, ſtriped Carry-derries, Seer-ſuckers, Ginghams, and Linen Drapery of every Kind; a Variety of plain and flowered Modes, Satſnets, Pelongs, and Satins, white and coloured Gauzes, Gauze, painted, and other faſhionable Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, and Trimmings, of all Sorts; a few very handſome dreſt Caps, Silver and Gold Threads, Purls and Spangles, Silk and Satin Petticoats, of all Colours, ſome of the very beſt; Thread, Cotton, and Silk Hoſe, ſome of each very large Sizes, and the Silk of the neweſt Faſhion; Broad-Cloths, Caſamires and Sagathies; a Quantity of Bombazine, and all other Mourning Articles; ready made Drab and Fuſtian Cloths, and Slops; about 250 Pieces of India and French Silks, viz. plain Gorgoroons, and figured Pariſians for Mens wear, plain, ſtriped, and painted Taffetas, Brocade, flowered, and painted Luteſtrings, flowered and painted Satins, and painted Gauzes, 100 Pieces of India Silk Handkerchiefs, alſo a good Choice of plain and ſtriped Engliſh Silks.—The ſtriped Engliſh Silks will be ſold at 750 per Cent. Advance; the India and French Silks, (which were bought much under their Value) at 775 per Cent. and their Goods in general (except in ſmall Quantities) at 800 per Cent. Advance, for ready Money; a Quantity of fine Hats, ſome very faſhionable, and others with large Brims, that were ſent without Orders, and will be ſold very low; two very handſome Wilton Carpets, and Carpetting to cut; a freſh Supply of beſt Seine Twine; Bohea, Green, and Hyſon TEAS, of the firſt Qualities, juſt opened.

June 1, 1773.

Juſt imported in the Ship Thames, Capt. Wills, from London,

A Great variety of new faſhioned ſilks, conſiſting of rich flowered brocades, plain, flowered, ſtriped and changeable luteſtrings, plain and changeable India taffetas and perſians; alſo, a great choice of thread and blond lace, ditto edgings, faſh, and other ribbons, ſaſs, ſpotted gauze, ditto book muſlin, humhums, printed linens, calicoes, and chintz gown patterns, perſian and ſatin petticoats, turn ſtays, ſtuff ſhoes, ſilk damaſcus, and bordets, for gentlemens jackets, Bengal ſtripes, ginghams, India nankeens, white and dyed Ruſſia drab, ditto jeans and fuſtians, furniture checks, ſtriped hollands, printed linen and check handkerchiefs, cotton romals, Manchester, Holland, and diaper tapes, ounce and pound thread, linſeed oil, and vinegar in jugs, Oronoko tobacco in boxes, &c. by

ROBERTS & TAYLOR.

They have likewiſe received by the ſame opportunity, an aſſortment of the following inſtruments,

ACHROMATIC refracting teleſcopes (by the King's patent) made by Dolland, from one to four foot; ſmall perſpective glaſſes on the ſame conſtruction; mahogany and painted ſtick teleſcopes, with four and ſix glaſſes, diagonal machines for viewing prints, prints for the magic lanthorns with painted figures, cylinders with prints, camera obſcuras for the pocket, Hadley's quadrants, pole chains for meaſuring land, plain tables for ditto, with ſtaff, ball and ſocket circumferentors with ditto, theodolites with ditto, Ellis's aquatic microſcope, pocket compaſſes, ditto globes, caſes of drawing inſtruments, concave glaſſes, for ſhort-ſighted perſons, reading, opera and burning glaſſes.

N. B. Spectacles of all the different kinds.

June 7, 1773.

SEVERAL Perſons in Charles-Town, who let or hire for hire, Carts, Drays, &c. in the ſaid Town, having preſented a Petition to the Commiſſioners of the Streets, ſetting forth, the Hardſhips they labour under from the great Advance in the Prices of Corn and Fodder, ſince the Rates of Cartage were laſt eſtabliſhed, THE SAID COMMISSIONERS taking the ſame into Conſideration, and finding the Matters therein ſet forth to be well grounded, did, on Whitſun-Monday laſt, agreeable to the Laws in that Caſe made and provided, ſettle and eſtabliſh the following Rates of Cartage, viz.

RATES of CARTAGE in CHARLES-TOWN, *as ſettled by the* COMMISSIONERS *of the* STREETS *on Whitſun-Monday, May 31ſt, 1773.*

	£	s.	d.
From any of the Wharfs or Bridges between Granville's and Craven's Baſtions,			
To any Part of Charles-Town, between Mr. Thomas Young's Houſe, and the Marſh behind St. Philip's Church,			
For every Cord of Wood,	0	7	6
Every Load of Boards, Plank, Timber or Bricks, computing five hundred Feet ſuperficial, and in Proportion for Plank and Scantling; and five hundred Bricks to a Load,	0	6	3
To any Part over or beyond the Bridge leading to White Point, or to any Part beyond or over the Bridge by Colleton Square, on a Parallel with Church-Street,			
For every Cord of Wood,	0	10	0
Every Load of Lumber, &c. and Bricks,	0	8	9
Lime, the Buſhel,	0	0	2
Salt, the Buſhel,	0	0	3
To any Part of Meeting-Street and Avenues leading thereto, between Mr. Hopton's Houſe and the Cauſey near Hopkin Price, Eſquire,			
For every Cord of Wood,	0	10	0
Load of Lumber and Bricks,	0	8	9
Lime, the Buſhel,	0	0	3
To Friend-Street, to the South as far as Mr. Lamboll's Alley, and to the North as far as Beaufain-Street,			
For every Cord of Wood,	0	12	6
Load of Lumber and Bricks,	0	11	3
Shingles, the Thouſand,	0	7	6
Lime, the Buſhel,	0	0	3½
Salt, the Buſhel,	0	0	4
To every other Part of the Town, not above ſpecified, from Beaufain-Street to the Marſh behind the Old Barracks,			
For every Cord of Wood,	0	15	0
Load of Lumber and Bricks,	0	13	9
Shingles, the Thouſand,	0	10	0
Lime, the Buſhel,	0	0	4
To George and Cumming's Streets,			
For every Cord of Wood,	1	0	0
Load of Lumber and Bricks,	0	15	0
To Boundary-Street,			
For every Cord of Wood,	2	2	6
Load of Lumber and Bricks,	0	17	6
Shingles, the Thouſand,	0	12	6

And for every full Load, if required, of every *other Kind of Goods*, at the Rate of Wood, to every Place.

For every *Ton of Coals* to any Part of the Town, at the ſame Rate as Lumber.

N. B. The Cartage from any of the Wharfs to the *Southward* of Granville's, and to the *Northward* of Craven's Baſtions, to be paid in Proportion to the above Rates and Diſtances.

ANY Gentleman in the Country, inclinable to remove his Family to Town, during the Summer and Fall Seaſons, or longer, and who may not be provided with a ſuitable Houſe, can be accommodated with the greateſt Part of the Houſe I live in, (with Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, if agreeable) being very airy and pleaſant, for ſo compact a Part of the Town. The Party who this may ſuit, is requeſted to apply by the Firſt of July next, to CHARLES CROUCH.

TO BE SOLD,
On Wedneſday the 23d Inſtant, June,
A CARGO OF
TWO HUNDRED and SIX
HEALTHY
SLAVES,

JUST arrived in the Ship *Fanny*, Captain *Benjamin Hicks*, directly from the *Gold Coaſt*.
MILES BREWTON.

N. B. Not one ſick Slave on board.

Charles-Town, June 14, 1773.
On Wedneſday the 23d Day of June inſt.
WILL BE SOLD,
A CARGO OF
ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY
VERY LIKELY
SLAVES,

ARRIVED Yeſterday from the *Grain Coaſt of Africa*, in the Brigantine *Hazard*, Captain *Joſeph Hughes*.
ROBERT, JOHN, & J. SMYTH.

The following STRAYS have been toſſed before me, viz.

BY Sylvanus Cooper, a brindled COW, has a white ſtreak down her face, branded on the left ſide of her rump C, marked on the right ear with an upper ſquare, and a ſwallow fork in the other; ſhe has a young calf.

By John Odam, a brown COW, with a white back, marked in the right ear with a ſwallow fork and half moon, and a half moon under the other; ſhe has a young calf, and not branded.

Alſo, A yearling, with the ſame marks, not branded. The owners muſt prove their property before
April 20, 1773. ARTHUR HART.

THE owner of a ſmall bay GELDING, about twelve hands and a half high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, about ſix years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder thus F, may prove his property before
HENRY SMITH.

A QUARTERLY-MEETING of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held on Tueſday the 6th Day of July next, at the Houſe of Mrs. Catharine Poinſett, in Charles-Town, where the Members are deſired to attend at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Society,
June 14, 1773. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the uſual Place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 22d June inſtant,

PART of the Perſonal Eſtate of RICHARD JOHNSON, of Izard's Camp, deceaſed, viz. a young NEGRO BOY and GIRL, Two HORSES, and ſundry WEARING APPAREL.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Perſons, Reſidents or Non-reſidents, who are poſſeſſed of Lands, Slaves, or Money at Intereſt, in the Pariſh of *St. James, Santee*, that they are aſſeſſed in the Sum of *One Shilling and Sixpence* per Hundred on every *Hundred Acres* of Land, *One Shilling and Sixpence* per Head on every *Slave*, and *Ninepence* per 100*l.* on *Monies* at *Intereſt*, for the Relief of the POOR of the ſaid Pariſh: Which Taxes are deſired to pay to either of us the Subſcribers, on or before the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, after which Time all Defaulters will have Executions iſſued againſt them. Thoſe Perſons who reſide in Charles-Town, are deſired to pay their reſpective Poor-Tax to THOMAS EVANCE, Eſqr. in ſaid Town.

WILLIAM CHICKEN, } Church-
LEWIS MILES, } Wardens.

ALEXANDER GILLON, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to pay him immediately, or ſettle by Bond.

HE HAS TO DISPOSE OF,
About 300,000 BRICKS, to be delivered in or about Town.

The DOCK of Beresford's Wharf, of about 103 Feet front on Cooper-River, is 55 broad, has about 30 Feet Land at the Head, and about 24 Feet Land at each ſide, makes it convenient to unload 5 ſchooners at once, has the Uſe of a Street 25 Feet wide to the Curtain Line, and is in very good Order.

A Corner LOT of about 32 Feet 8 Inches, by 40 Feet, at the North Side, fronting the Dock, whereon is a Store and Cellar.

A Corner LOT of 20 Feet 7 Inches by 40 Feet, at the South Side, fronting the Dock, whereon is a good Store, Loft and Cellar.

LONDON particular Madera WINE, of the Vintage 1771, and 1772;—London, and Carolina Madera WINE, Briſtol BEER, in Bottles, and a few Firkins of very fine Iriſh Roſe BUTTER, to be ſold by
GEORGE-ABBOTT HALL, & Co.

JOHN RUSSELL, SHIP-WRIGHT, gives this public Notice to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that he carries on his Buſineſs on North-Ediſto-Iſland, adjoining the North-River, and will be much obliged to any Gentleman who will favour him with Building, Rebuilding, Repairing or Graving their Schooners, Boats, &c. as they may depend on having their Work done to Satisfaction, and with Diſpatch.

N. B. He has a large new ſailing Boat, 29 Feet long, and upwards of 7 Feet wide, to diſpoſe of. 6 w.

RICHARD WADE,
HAS IMPORTED,
A Variety of choice OLD WINES,
Which will be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store the Corner of Elliott-ſtreet and the Bay, viz.

Old RED PORT,	Old LONDON MADERA,
Ditto WHITE PORT,	CAROLINA Ditto,
Ditto SHERRY,	MOUNTAIN,
Ditto SACK,	Old LISBON.

ALSO,
Old JAMAICA and WEST-INDIA RUM, BRANDY, and other Liquors.
Fine LONDON PORTER, in Hogſheads.

N. B. Any Perſon may be ſupplied from One Dozen to Twenty Pipes, if required.

THOMAS JERVEY,
Has for Sale, at his Store in Elliott-ſtreet,
GOOD New-York Madera WINE, by the Half or Quarter Pipe, three Gallons or Dozen, and exceeding good Butter in Firkins.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION on James's Iſland, containing 260 Acres of good Land, joining Mr. Glen and Mr. Hutſon; with a good Two-Story Dwelling-Houſe thereon, Overſeer's Houſe, and other Out-Buildings, for which long Credit will be given. Any one inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may treat with Joſeph Cox, on the Premiſes, or Hannah Cox, in Charles-Town.

St. Paul's Pariſh, June 7, 1773.

WILLIAM GIBSON, tolls a ſtrayed old black and white COW, without any brand, marked with a crop and two ſlits in one ear, and a ſlit on one ſide of the other ear, has both her horns ſawed a piece off; ſhe has a two years old heifer with her.

THOMAS NELSON, at Beach-Hill, tolls two ſtrayed GELDINGS, that jumped into his field, one a black horſe, about ten years old, branded on the near ſhoulder H R.

The other a black horſe, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder H R; he has a large ſtar in his forehead, between four and five years old, very likely. The owners of the above ſtrays muſt prove their property before ANDREW LEITCH, J. P.

ROBERT STOTT,

TAKES this Opportunity of acquainting his Friends, that as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for ſettling the Affairs of the late Co-partnerſhip of *Robert & Nathaniel Stott*, ſuch as are indebted thereto, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, as he intends going for England by the Firſt of July next; all Accounts then unpaid, will be left in the Hands of an Attorney at Law, to be ſued for without Diſtinction; ſuch as have any Demands againſt the ſaid Co-partnerſhip, are deſired to call for Payment.

He likewiſe acquaints his Friends, that he has entered into Co-partnerſhip with William Lawrence,

Under the FIRM of
ROBERT STOTT, & Co.

Who have received by the laſt Ships from England,
AN ASSORTMENT of GOODS for the preſent Seaſon, and ſhall have their Negro-Cloth and Winter Goods out early in July next. As *Robert Stott* intends reſiding in England, to have the Opportunity of ſending Goods out upon the beſt Terms, and *William Lawrence*, (who has aſſiſted in their Store for almoſt ſix Years paſt) will pay his utmoſt Attention to the Buſineſs here; they hope to give general Satisfaction to whoever may be pleaſed to favour them with their Orders.

JACOB VALK,

HEREBY acquaints the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that at his OFFICE, Merchants, and Tradeſmen, may have their Books regulated by the Month, Quarter, or Year, and as oft as needful balanced and cloſed.

LIKEWISE, Sets of Books opened properly for Perſons newly commencing any Kind of Buſineſs, and ſuperintended with the utmoſt Care. *ALSO*, Accounts relating to Partnerſhips, Planters, Executors, Adminiſtrators, Aſſignees, &c. compleatly ſcrutinized and accurately adjuſted.

AND, Perſons deſirous of ſettling their yearly Buſineſs expeditiouſly, by ſending their Books to him, may have it done, the different Accounts drawn out, and the Monies collected, or otherwiſe ſettled in the moſt ſuitable Manner.

LANDS, HOUSES, and NEGROES, bought and ſold at private Sale, upon the uſual Commiſſions.

MONEY borrowed and lent at INTEREST, without any EXPENCE TO THE LENDER, who will be entitled to Intereſt for his Money, from the Day he gives Notice to him of having it to LET. *AND*, ſuch as deſire it, may have their Intereſt applied for as it becomes due, without any Expence.

TO BE LET, or SOLD,

TWO TENEMENTS in Colleton-ſquare, Ellery-ſtreet. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, ſhall have it on ſuch Terms, as to enable him to make Twelve per Cent. Intereſt, for his Money: For further Particulars, enquire of JACOB VALK.

ALL thoſe to whom the Eſtate of Doctor ALEXANDER FITZGERALD, deceaſed, is any Ways indebted, are deſired to deliver in their Accounts atteſted, to JACOB VALK; to whom likewiſe thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are to make immediate Payment, Mr. Valk being properly authoriſed to ſettle the Affairs of this Eſtate by me. JOSEPH DOBBINS, Executor.

For SALE by private Contract,

ONE ſettled Plantation in *St. Bartholomew's Pariſh*.
Two ditto in *Prince-William's Pariſh*.
One Tract of Land at *Gooſe Creek*, Quantity 500 Acres.
Two ditto in *Craven County*, Quantity 900 ditto.
One ditto in *Waſſamſaw Swamp*, Quantity 900 ditto.
Three ditto on *Santee River*, 950 ditto.
One ditto near *Hell Hole Swamp*, 2095 ditto.
One ditto in *Beaufort Townſhip*, 150 ditto.
Two ditto on the North-ſide of *Black River*, in *Williamſburgh*, 800 ditto.
Three ditto in *St. Helena's Pariſh*, 2350 ditto.
One valuable Tract of Tide Swamp, upon *Pedee*, about 15 Miles from *George Town*, 1100 ditto.
Two Tracts upon *Black-River*, 16 Miles from *George-Town*, 2000 ditto.
One Tract of Land, about four Miles from *Port-Royal Ferry*, 1000 ditto.
An extraordinary valuable Tract, about 23 Miles from *Charles-Town*, on *Cacaw Swamp*, 450 ditto.
One Tract of Land in *Prince William's Pariſh*, well calculated for a Saw Mill, 150 ditto.
Two extraordinary valuable Tracts of Land, about one Half good for Rice, the other for Corn and Indico, upon *Saltketcher*, about 58 Miles from Town, 900 do.
Three valuable Tracts of Land, in Georgia.

The Plats may be ſeen, and Terms of Sale made known, by applying to the Subſcriber at his Office.----Where any Perſons deſirous to purchaſe *Plantations or Lands, in any Part of this Province*, may at all Times have an Opportunity of being accommodated, by JACOB VALK.

Who has alſo, a valuable Lot of Land for Sale, at the Weſt End, and on the North Side of *Tradd-ſtreet*, front 58 Feet, depth 143 Feet, or thereabouts;—and is in Want of ſeveral ſmall and large Sums of Money at Intereſt.

I AM informed by Benjamin Lawrence, of a ſtrawberry-roan MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder T S.

Alſo, By James Ewart, of a black and white BULLOCK, 2 years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear. *Likewiſe*,

By William Cannon, of a black and white pied COW, 14 or 15 years old, branded N, and marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear; ſhe has with her a brown yearling heifer. The owners muſt prove their property before
May 27, 1773. WILLIAM CALHOUN, J. P.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.